

, and [there were] no other houses
e earliest days, by good team with a
a of ather and good roads, [a trip]
ips occur." After leaving Heber City,
Daniels Creek bed, crossing and re-
fore the road reached the top of the
1 Strawberry Valley about midway
ng upward making contact with the
ent almost straight east to the rim
around the spur of the mountain
aded up the valley or small canyon
y, dropping down into Soldier Creek
divide, the road followed down the
approached the headwaters of Deep
im through a small valley running
t Creek, several miles north of the
, it ran about three miles north of
it passed over from Red Point and
north of the Duchesne River, reach-
more above its confluence with the
he benchlands north of Myton and
, passing near the present site of
e. It crossed the Uintah River near
v of LaPoint. Then it went through
Creek, crossing near the point of
ben and up over the bench over
wisi, then through the gap west of
of the present Highway 40.

nt of Uintah County, it was very
especially during the winter when
metimes mail was carried on foot
ain from Green River, Wyoming.
I as a military post, a road was
mail was brought to the fort from
it 1880 the mail was brought into
Springs, Wyoming, by Pony Ex-
eaving Rock Springs crossed the
came through Browns Park, up
in, across Brush Creek, and then
Steinaker Draw. This part of the
s Gap road near the Karren and

After the land rush of 1905 brought more settlers into the basin and onto the reservation, every kind of vehicle and mode of travel was found on the dusty roads including stage coaches, wagons, horseback, and even people on foot. The wagons were equipped with spring seats. There were no covers over them, and four horses were used to bring the passengers over the dry and dusty roads. When they finally reached Vernal, a distance of sixty-four miles from Dragon (the railroad end point), it was almost impossible to recognize them. In 1906, after the Uintah Railway Company had completed the line from Mack, Colorado, to Dragon, the mail came from Dragon to Vernal, Fort Duchesne, Myton, and Duchesne for a short time. It was during this time that Johnny McAndrews was superintendent of the stage, mail, and freight lines. They drove four-horse stage coaches with stations at White River (Ignatio), Kennedy, Alhandra, and Chipeta. The stagecoach was used until 1908 when the car-bus was started. Buick cars were used until the line was discontinued in 1919.

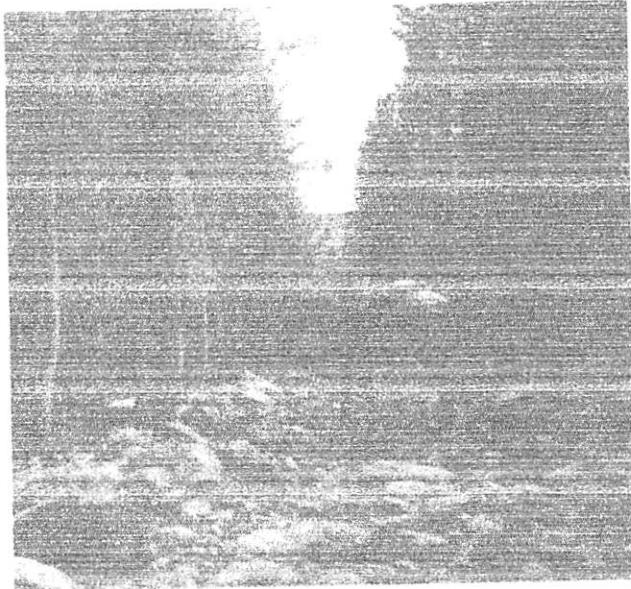
Another early road in the county was the Carter or Thornburgh road. It wound its way up over the Uintas, passing near 13,000-foot-high mountain peaks, and on into Fort Bridger, Wyoming, and was built by the U.S. Army to haul freight into the region. It was constructed during the years 1881-83 to serve the needs of government officials in establishing the military post Fort Thornburgh on the mouth of Ashley Creek, and it served for only a few brief years.



The Carter Military Road, named after Judge William A. Carter, followed the route of the old Lodgepole trail used by the Utes to cross the Uinta Mountains. It ran from Fort Bridger, Wyoming, to Fort Thornburgh.

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Pioneer Pathways Vol 3:371

Log Cabin Store
~~Early Stores Around Wasatch County~~

Name of Store: Louis Reggel & Jake Harris
Location: in John Gallagher's Log Cabin on Main St. Heber City
Owners: Reggel & Harris. Later, Jake Harris bought out
Time in operation: Reggel
Merchandise: _____

Pictures of Owners:

Picture of Bldg:

Refs: 1. UWS, pp 104-5
2. Crook, John, "History of Wasatch Co," in Wasatch Wave
of 14 Dec 1889.

Cabin Businesses Around Wasatch County:

Richard Jeffs &

Name of Store: Mark Jeffs Cabin Store

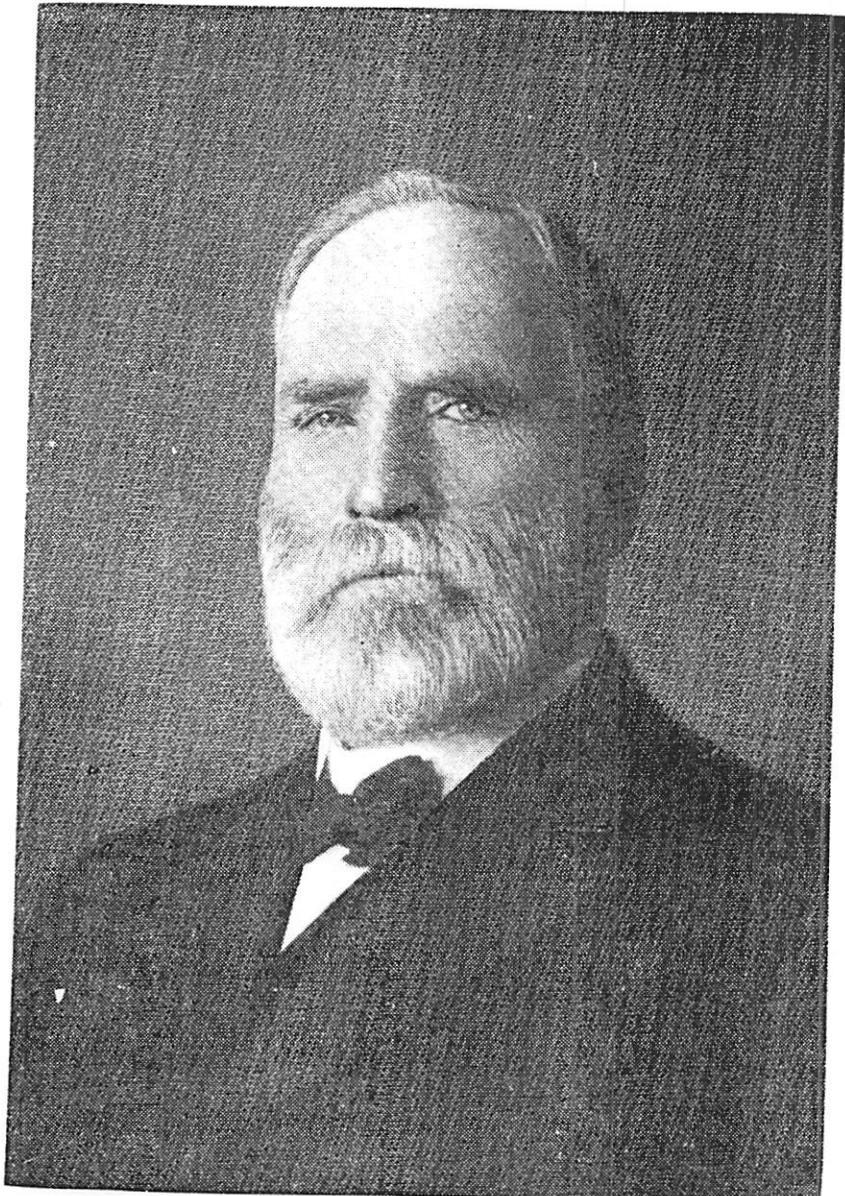
Location: in Elizabeth Carlile's Pasture 1 Story Cabin

Owners: " "

Time in operation: 1869 to

Merchandise: calico, factory, sugar, tea

Pictures of Owners:



Mark Jeffs

*Log Cabin Business in Elizabeth
Carlile's Cabin in her pasture*
Early Stores Around Wasatch County:

Name of Store: Mark Jeffs Store
Location: in Elizabeth Carlile's Log Cabin in her pasture
Owners: Mark Jeffs
Time in operation: 1869 to
Merchandise: calico, factory, sugar & tea

Pictures of Owners:

Picture of Bldg:

Mark Jeffs moved his business to his property on Main St. Heber.
Then moved it to Judge William Alexander Carters red
Sandstone building at 77 W 400 No.
He then moved to Heber Mercantile Co. in 1905 as a
Cooperative Store = capital stock of \$15,000⁰⁰

Refs: 1. UWS pp 107-
2. Emma Hatch Wherritt interview 1952
3. Wasatch Wave of 21 Dec 1906

Mark Jeffs Store

living at this time with his father in a small log cabin, owned by Elizabeth Carlile, situated on her pasture lot. His capital amounted to about \$70. He went to Salt Lake and invested this large fortune in such staple article as calico, factory, sugar, tea etc. He stood his scales in the window, measured off the calico on the bed and tied up the articles on a chair. This was the primitive style of doing business in those days. He saw his business increasing and, therefore, had to look out for more extensive quarters, so he bought out Philip Smith's property on Main Street, now owned by Robert Clyde. This room seemed quite ample, but he soon found out that it was too small. Judge Carter having closed out his business in Heber about this time. Mr. Jeffs rented the large rock store, thinking, no doubt, he would have plenty of room. This building was considered large in those days. It was said that Mark was launching out on an extensive scale, and some of the wise acres began to hint that his doom was sealed. Notwithstanding the prognostications of his downfall, he still continued to increase his stock of goods, until he found he would have to seek still more extensive quarters. He bought out B. A. Norri's property, on Main street and erected the rock building which he has since occupied, and last summer he found it necessary to enlarge again. At the present time he is carrying on one of the largest business establishments in the county.

I believe the next in order comes the firm of A. S. McMullen and Hank Alexander, who opened out a few good on the corner now owned by Harmon Cummings. This firm was of short duration.

Early Stores Around Wasatch County:

Name of Store: Henry Clegg Jr Groceries
Location: in His home on SW corner of intersection of 2nd So. & Main St.
Owners: Henry Clegg Jr.
Time in operation: _____
Merchandise: Groceries and General Merch

Pictures of Owners:

Picture of Bldg:

Early Stores Around Wasatch County:

Name of Store: William and Annie Coleman Store

Location: _____

Owners: _____

Time in operation: _____

Merchandise: _____

Pictures of Owners:

Picture of Bldg:

Early Stores Around Wasatch County:

Name of Store: Emil Kohler Meats

Location: in barn behind Thomas McNaughton home

Owners: _____

Time in operation: _____

Merchandise: _____

Picture of Bldg:

Pictures of Owners:

3-6-2003 rrgmd

Co-operative Stores

in

Heber City,

Charleston and

Midway Utah

The Co-operative Store movement started in SLCU
in 1868 (see UWS p.109)

17
BERLIN WALL CRISIS (National Guard)

SEPTEMBER 1959

Davis, Bret *Bert*

Kinsey, Ray

Provost, Thomas LaRen

Wilson, David Leroy

Wilson, Paul G.

GRENADA INVASION

25 OCTOBER 1983 USA INVADED GRENDADA TO FORESTALL SOVIET
AND CUBAN MILITARY BUILDUP THERE

LEMON, JOHN F

PANAMA INVASION

20 DECEMBER 1989 USA INVADED PANAMA TO
DEPOSE DRUG LORD, MANUEL NORIEFA

LEMON, JOHN F

bed, and a chair served as a rude counter for tying up the articles.⁷

The cabin that housed his business may have been crude, but the mind that directed the trade was vigorous and keen. As business increased he bought property on Main Street. When this seemed inadequate he rented the large rock store which had previously housed Judge Carter's business. He enlarged again and again. The purchase of more property, erection of buildings, and further enlargement all prefaced the establishment of the Heber Mercantile Company in 1905 with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars.⁸

THE COOPERATIVES

The cooperative mercantile movement in Utah, which affected the Wasatch County business scene, really began

Ibid.

Wasatch Wave, December 21, 1906.

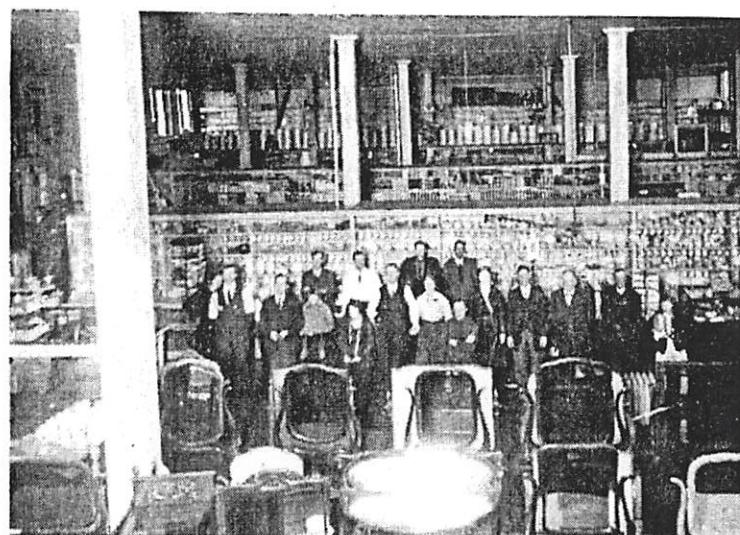


Daybell Millinery in Charleston

in Salt Lake City in 1868. High prices and less prosperous times prompted Brigham Young and prominent Mormon leaders to introduce the cooperatives in an attempt to secure social and economic justice.⁹ As it was conceived, the plan called for any group of Church members to pool their capital to form a corporation. This corporation then issued shares of stock in a store, and those who held the shares divided the profits on the basis of the amount of stock each held.

In Wasatch County the motives for adopting the cooperative plan seemed to be a desire to organize sufficient capital for the beginning of business and its expan-

⁹Neff, *op. cit.*, p. 830.



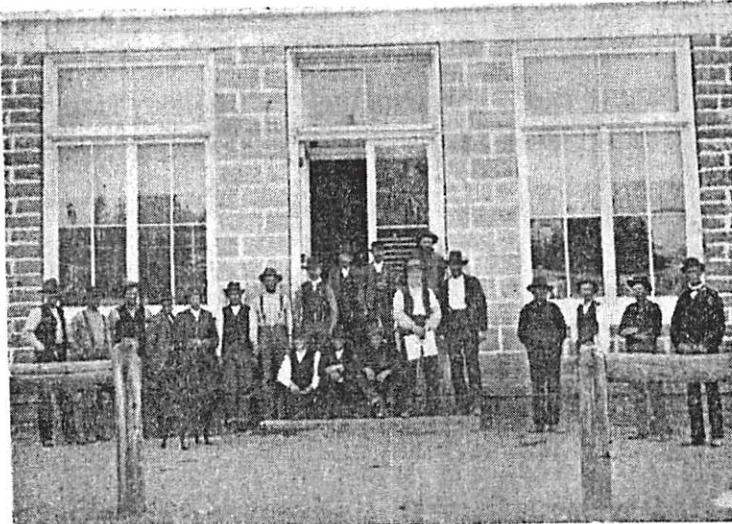
Heber Mercantile

Clerks of Heber Mercantile: E. J. Duke, Robert Duke, A. Y. Duke, Cleone Cord, Nymphus Murdock, Cora Miller, Jay Jensen, Jr., Edward McMullin, George Pyper, Lacy B. Duke, Jos. A. Rassband, manager, and Jos. E. D. Tomilson.

sion rather than a desire to alleviate hardship caused by exorbitant prices. Thus it was that Abram Hatch and John W. Witt, both merchants at the beginning of the cooperative period, pooled their stock into a larger store and called it the Heber Co-op. This business was carried on in the south room of President Hatch's home on Main Street.

Both Midway and Charleston were scenes of similar ventures. In Midway the co-op was directed by David Van Wagonen and in Charleston by Nymphas C. Murdock.

The story of the Charleston Co-op is an interesting



A. Hatch & Co.

Front of A Hatch & Co.; Standing: James McNaughton, John Bell, James Murdock, Chas. Shelton, William Brett, Thomas Clothworthy, Heber Rasband, Barney Riley, Ludwig Anderson, Joseph Hatch, Sr., Joseph Hatch, Jr., John Witt, Isaac (Babe) Cummings, Bishop Henry Clegg, Alex Fortie, Thomas Watson, Dr. Glanville. Sitting: Heber Crook, Brigham Witt, James Rasband.

and, in some details, romantic illustration of this type of mercantile trade. The store began in a large drygoods box in Nymphas C. Murdock's kitchen.¹⁰ Murdock, one of the early valley settlers, and the first bishop of Charleston Ward, settled on a ranch about one and one-half miles south of the present Charleston townsit. In 1873, he and five or six neighbors formed a partnership to establish a merchandise store. The amount originally subscribed was fifty dollars' worth of grain which had to be sold before the goods with which to stock the store were purchased.¹¹ The business was carried on in the kitchen of the bishop's ranch for twelve years until 1885 when a site in the central part of Charleston was selected and here the store was built. In 1890 the Charleston Co-op was incorporated with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of five dollars each.

In the new locality the Charleston Co-op grew into a county institution. A creamery and lumber mill were established in connection with it. Business headquarters for the milling and creamery business were at the store, and this meant that those who logged lumber and sold milk ran accounts at the Co-op.¹² Even school was held in the upstairs room by Mrs. Ellen Baker, who had come from American Fork.

The store's large stock of merchandise included hardware; paint and oil; glass; wallpaper; furniture, machinery; stocks of shoes for men, women, and children; dry goods and notions; ladies' and children's dresses; men's overalls and work shirts; drugs; groceries and household goods.¹³ In time trade grew so large that three additional sections were added to the original building.

¹⁰Edith North, "Business in Charleston," MSS, (Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Collection, Heber City, 1952), p. 1.

¹¹*Wasatch Wave*, December 21, 1906, p. 12.

¹²James Ritchie, "Charleston," MSS, (Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Collection, Heber City, 1952), p. 1.

¹³North, *op. cit.*, p. 2.

With the advent of the railroad the Charleston Co-op weighed and shipped sugar beets to the Lehi sugar factory and hay to the Utah market. The store itself was always a ready market for the farmer's other produce such as grain, butter, and eggs.

A good deal of personal history connected with the store could even be found on the back of the sliding door of one of the large showcases. Here were carved the names dates, and romances of the clerks.

The Co-op was later sold to George W. Daybell and Sons and eventually to William H. North of Charleston. When the Deer Creek Reservoir was built many of the Charleston families had to give up their lands and homes. The railroad and highway were moved from the town and the Charleston Co-op became only a memory.

The 1870's saw the successful development of both cooperative and individual merchandising businesses. In addition to those already described many others later opened stores. These included the Lindsay Brothers, William McMillin and Henry Alexander, the Rasband Brothers, Duncan's Variety Store, F. O. Buell, Turner and Sons, Roger's Notions and Varieties, and Clegg and Son's. In 1889 the first drug store opened in Heber under the management of a Mr. Bridge.¹⁴

Advertisements in the Wasatch Wave in 1889 offer a rather nostalgic picture of business at the close of the period covered by this history. A visitor to the county, possibly a salesman (then called a drummer), could come in on the Heber and Park City Stage Line. The stage carried both freight and passengers and left Heber daily at 8:00 a.m. and Park City at 3:00 p.m. Good accommodations could be had at either the Duncan House or the Heber House, run by Mrs. Henry McMullin. Lunch at William Hannah's Heber City Bakery would be a staggering five to ten cents. A cloth salesman might call on

"Wasatch Wave, December 14, 1889.

Sadie Zitting, a professional dressmaker, or V. R. Berglin, the tailor who was offering suits made to order from eight dollars up. A little liquid refreshment could be had at either the Heber or Wasatch Saloons, which also offered pure alcohol for medicinal purposes. Traveling around the towns of the county one could find one or more general stores, blacksmith shops, or meat markets that by now had become permanently established.

Pioneer trades shared importance with merchandising in the successful establishment of the Wasatch Communities. Among the settlers were many skilled artisans who upon arrival in Utah were delegated by the Church to duties in the new towns and cities in much the same manner as were church officials.

Blacksmithing was a trade of importance and long duration. Blacksmiths shod the horses and oxen, made yokes for the teams, and repaired wagons and farm implements. In Wasatch John Davison was the first blacksmith. His shop in the Fort in Heber was equipped with tools which he himself had made from scrap iron.¹⁵

Other trades familiar to the pioneer scene were harness makers, tanners, weavers, dressmakers, cobblers, and fur trappers. Many women engaged in business also, often making and selling hats woven from the local straw or baking or cooking.

¹⁴Ethyl Johnson, "Blacksmithing in Wasatch County," MSS, (Daughters of Utah Pioneers Historical Collection, Heber City, 1952), p. 1.

Co-operative

Early Stores Around Wasatch County:

Name of Store: Heber Co-op / in Abram Hatch & John Wesley Witt as partners

Location: in South front room of Abram Hatch's first red sandstone
Owners: home @ North Main Street, Heber City

Time in operation: from 18 to 18

Merchandise: _____

Pictures of Owners:

Picture of Bldg:

1st Heber Co-op

Operated by: Abram Hatch and John Wesley Witt

Location: in the south front room of Abram Hatch's 1st home on Main St.

Merchandise: wheat & other grains, furniture, groceries,

Operation lasted from: to: about 18th

Refs: 1. NWS pp. 108-113

thin golden reddish-brown patches with no hairs
but with small to very tiny silver dots on them
it with no smell

more or less ~~yellow~~ yellowish-green

more or less yellowish-green

fall off easily

Early Stores Around Wasatch County:

Name of Store: Heber Mercantile Company

Location: 12 So Main St. Heber City

Owners: Coop.

Time in operation: 1905

Merchandise: general mds

Later it was known as Heber Exchange

Pictures of Owners:

Picture of Bldg:

See Log Cabin Business of Mark Jeffs

Refs: 1. 2005 pp 107-8